

# DAIRY

## WEIGHING MILK FOR MARKET

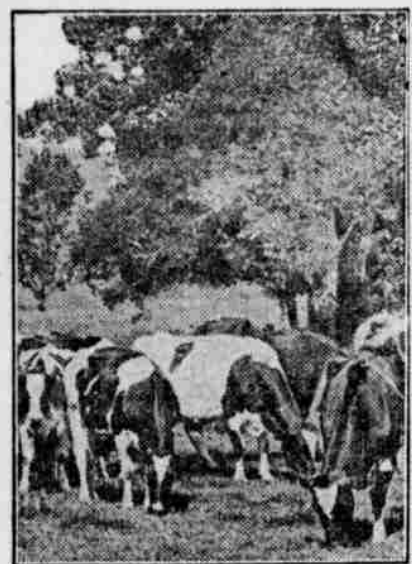
Less Trouble Between Producers and Dealers If Records Are Kept at Both Ends of Line.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Producers who ship milk to city distributors have voiced frequent complaints because of the disparity between their figures on the quantity of milk shipped and those of the dealers on the quantity received. In order to locate the cause of complaint by studying the actual loss between the country shipping point and the city plant the United States Department of Agriculture made an investigation on the Baltimore market. Records kept on more than 1,100 cans showed that the loss between the country station and the city plant was less than 1 per cent. The loss on trains, probably due to spilling, was only 0.19 per cent; and from the city railroad platform to the plant it was 0.55 per cent.

However, it was found that when the milk was weighed in the city plant there was a shortage of 2.56 per cent on the amount shipped according to can measure in the country. Of this shortage, 0.74 per cent was due to actual losses, while 1.82 per cent was the difference between can measure and weight. This is easily accounted for by the fact that cans become dented and battered, which decreases their holding capacity.

In a former investigation by the department an even greater discrepancy



What Part of Your Milk Check Represents Profit.

any was found between can measure and weight, the difference being over 8 per cent. It would seem that there would be less trouble between producers and dealers if the milk were weighed at both ends of the line.

Will setting clothes to music put the mute on the loud dressers?

A perfect day is experienced mostly by those who work nights.

Do the bandits that hold up the soft drink parlors use a pop gun?

The high cost of shoes isn't a marker to the high cost of bootleggers.

## Boy Wanted

Somewhere in this town is one boy who is a "go-getter" spirit, full of grit and ambition, and absolutely honest. We want that boy. He will be the only boy agent in this town for the famous **MOVIE WEEKLY MAGAZINE**. He will work after school and other spare time. His pay will be what he makes it; besides the prizes and free movie tickets. When he makes good, he will be promoted. If you are between 14 and 19 years old, determined to "make good" and truly think you are the boy for the job, then apply by letter to Mr. E. L. Gilbert, "Personal," 3rd floor, 119 West 40th Street, New York City. Give full details of any past selling experience; your age; parent's full name and business; your school grade and at least two references.



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Greases

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## EIGHT-HOUR DAY BROUGHT NEARER

Leading Steel Manufacturers Appoint Committee to Report on Feasibility.

### MATTER OF VITAL INTEREST

Far-Seeing Leaders of Public Opinion Have for Many Years Pointed Out Evil Consequences of Twelve-Hour Shift.

Nearly fifty steel manufacturers in conference at the White House approved in principle a suggestion for the abolition of the 12-hour workday. The leaders of the industry unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation and president of the American Steel and Iron Institute, to name a committee of five to investigate the matter and to report to the industry.

It does not require a vivid imagination to picture the consequences of the 12-hour day. Twelve hours at the mill, one half-hour going to and one half-hour coming from work, one half-hour for breakfast and one half-hour for supper, eight hours sleep—add these up! A scant two hours are left for domestic duties, home life, social and civil life, reading and study! What sort of a husband, father and citizen is a 12-hour worker likely to be? How much energy and interest is such a worker likely to have for intellectual and spiritual matters?—KIRBY PAGE.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Approximately thirty iron ore miners struck in protest of a wage schedule at the Bates mine, Iron River, Mich. The miners claim that other miners in the vicinity were getting from \$3.60 to \$3.65 a day, while their daily wage ranged from \$2.65 to \$2.80.

The Lackawanna Steel company announced a wage increase of more than 10 per cent to common laborers. The increase from 23 to 26 cents an hour, unasked by the workers, was to equalize wages with those paid by the Bethlehem Steel corporation, by which the Lackawanna has been absorbed.

Shoe workers numbering more than 6,000 in Cincinnati received sanction of the general executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union to go on strike, protesting a 10 per cent reduction in wages. All factories in the city are affected, except two, where the present wage scale is continued.

Purchase of 247 acres of land in Los Angeles for the erection of a \$2,000,000 stockyards system was reported to have been effected by a group of Chicago men.

A \$5,000,000 fund to establish a labor press was recommended by a special committee of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to the brotherhood convention.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor came to a close with election of officers. James H. Maurer of Reading was elected president.

Thirty thousand unemployed workmen at Ferrara, Italy, who staged a demonstration in front of the prefecture, have declared their intention of continuing their demonstrations until they receive work.

Twenty-eight thousand metallurgists, comprising practically all of the workers employed in the district of Bilbao, Spain, struck in protest against the reduction of the wages by their employers. The authorities have taken extensive precautions against possible disorder.

New York was chosen by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for the next convention city.

Minimum wages, determined by judicial tribunals, have been a feature of the duplicate organization of all the Australian states for twenty years.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe company, Brockton, Mass., increased its weekly working schedule to 40 hours. The plant has been running on a 35 hour basis.

The board of trade, of which Judge G. S. Beeby is president, fixed the basic wage in Australia at 75 shillings (roughly \$17.16) weekly. The highest wage previously fixed was 85 shillings (\$18.70), which was reduced by 3 shillings (68 cents) last October.

At the beginning of April percentage of British trade union membership unemployed was reported by the Labor board at 16.3 per cent which was unchanged from that of the previous month. In April, 1921, the percentage was 10, and in 1920 it was 1.1.

It is estimated that 3,500,000 working days were lost in Great Britain in March owing to labor disputes involving 280,000 workers, the principal disputes being in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

April showed the greatest gain in employment throughout the country since the first of the year. E. E. Hunt, secretary of the president's conference on unemployment, declared.

The Holland states general has passed a new law modifying the labor act, increasing the time of labor one and a half hours daily, or to 48 hours weekly.

Edward H. Fitzgerald of Cincinnati, was re-elected grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight and Express Handlers and Station Employees.

## CHILD-LABOR LAW INVALID

Measure Recently Passed by Congress Declared Unconstitutional by United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme court held the child-labor law unconstitutional.

This law is the one enacted by congress after the Supreme court several months ago found invalid an act which excluded from interstate commerce products manufactured by child labor.

The court upheld the contentions of the Drexel Furniture company of North Carolina, the defendant, that the law was an invasion of the police powers of the state. The government brought the suit to test the validity of the law.

This law was virtually the same as the old one, except that it imposed an excess tax of 10 per cent upon the annual net profits of establishments employing child labor.

The child-labor case review involved the extent to which the courts would interpret the "motives" of congress in determining the constitutionality of its exercise of the right to impose excise taxes.

Opponents challenged the right of the federal government, in the exercise of its taxing power, to accomplish by what they term "subterfuges" regulatory control of matters within the police jurisdiction of the states.

### OTHER LABOR NOTES

Application for an injunction to restrain enforcement of the criminal provisions of the industrial court law under which he has been sentenced in Cherokee and Crawford counties, was filed in federal court at Topeka, Kan., by Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas Miners' union. The apparent intention is to make a test of the constitutionality of the law.

The nine shoe manufacturers who on May 1 broke off relations with the United Shoe Workers have announced they will operate on "open-shop" plan, according to a dispatch from Rochester, N. Y. They normally employ about 4,000. They announced, also, conditions under which workers will be re-engaged when sufficient business is obtained.

The McKinney Steel company, operating several mines in Iron county, Mich., announced a wage increase of 20 per cent for surface and underground workers. The rate for surface labor is now \$3 a day; trammers, \$3.25 and miners, \$3.65.

The board of directors of the Order of Railway Telegraphers ratified the joint resolution for a closer alliance between miners and the 16 standard railroad labor organizations. Eighty thousand telegraphers are members of the O. R. T.

The Kansas court of industrial relations issued a statement, declaring the old minimum wage order was still in effect, and would remain in effect until sixty days after the publication of the new wage order which is being prepared by the court.

Approximately 2,000 Japanese railway men, dismissed from the Shantung railway prior to the restoration of that line to China, have demanded five years' wages from the Japanese government in compensation.

A minimum wage of \$14 a week for experienced women and girl employees of retail and department stores was decreed by the Massachusetts state minimum wage commission. The previous minimum was \$8.50.

Postmaster Lueder of Chicago and 28 other postmasters recommended increased pay for night workers while 49 postmasters favored shortening the hours of employment.

Formation of the Consolidated Marine Organizations of the Port of New York and vicinity was announced by Joseph Ryan, first vice president of the International Longshoremen's association. He said the union will have a membership of 75,000 and will succeed the old Marine Workers' Association.

Employees of the municipal stone quarry of Neenah, Wis., went on strike. The committee on streets, highways and bridges of the council ordered a cut in wages from 50 to 40 cents per hour and the men walked out in protest.

Orders were issued by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois locomotive and car repair departments to increase working hours to six full days a week. The men for six months have been working but four days a week. About 2,000 men are affected.

The government has asked the Swedish parliament thus far this year for appropriations equivalent to about \$21,000,000 for relief of the unemployed and the parliament has granted about \$9,200,000, which it has considered sufficient to tide over a few weeks when a clearer view of the situation can be obtained.

Delegates to the Order of Railway Conductors' terminal convention voted down a proposal to remove their headquarters from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Cleveland.

Twenty-seven hundred motormen and conductors employed by the Cleveland Railway company voted to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The painters' union of La Crosse, Wis., took a voluntary cut in wages, signing an agreement with the contractors to work for 80 cents per hour, a drop of 7 1/2 cents.

Ottawa mine of Oglebay, Norton & company, Hurley, Wis., on Tuesday ordered to operate on double shift, the first mine in the district to speed up production of ore.

An increase in the wage scale of iron ore miners of several independent mines in the Gogebic county range is announced, the new schedule to become effective at once.

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### Commissioners Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Crandall, deceased.  
We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the Citizens' Savings Bank in the City of Owosso, in said county, on Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that four months from the 29th day of March, A. D. 1922, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said Commissioners for adjustment and allowance.  
Dated the 28th day of March, A. D. 1922.  
O. L. DAVIS  
JAMES ZIMMERMAN,  
Commissioners.

### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by Della M. Wallace, Fern Randall, Earl T. Wallace, Leona Mae Wallace, Orrin M. Wallace and Cora B. Wallace, to Edwin E. Bunting on the 4th day of February, 1921, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Shiawassee, Michigan, on the 10th day of February, 1921, in Liber 101 of Mortgages, page 567, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due on the date of this notice \$200.00 principal and interest at 7 per cent from the date of mortgage, in the amount of \$266.15, and an attorney fee of \$25 awarded for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, on the 10th day of June, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will, at the west front door of the Court House in the City of Owosso, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Shiawassee is held, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgage, with interest at 7 per cent and all legal costs.

The land described in said mortgage is as follows: The Southeast 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 14, Town 7 North, Range 1 East, being in the Township of Middlebury, Shiawassee County, Michigan.  
Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1922.  
EDWIN E. BUNTING,  
Mortgagee.

MATTHEWS & HICKS,  
Attorneys for Mortgagee.  
Business Address, Owosso, Michigan. 52-12

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13. Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis
14. Eczema, Eruptions
15. Rheumatism, Lumbago
16. Fever and Ague, Malaria
17. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, Internal, External
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